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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From a pamphlet lately publiſhed in London, *entitled* "*Conſiderations relative to the* North American "*colonies.*"

A BRITISH Parliament has certainly *power* to do many things, which they have no *right* to do. They have *power* to enact what laws they think fit, reſpecting any part of the *Britiſh* ſubjects; but ſtill it is to be remembered that reaſon is the ſupreme law, and any thing inconſiſtent with it is void in itſelf. The diſtance of *America* renders it impoſſible for its inhabitants to be properly repreſented in a Parliament of *Great Britain*. The very title of the Parliament ſhows that the *Americans* are yet no part of it; and conſequently to ſubject them to laws, in the making of which they have no voice, can have none, is ſtriking at the root of our own conſtitution.

Let us look back to the diſcovery of *America*, by *Engliſh* ſubjects; view their riſe, progreſs, eſtabliſhments, and connections with their Mother Country, and we ſhall ſoon obſerve that thoſe who adviſed meaſures of the kind hinted at have robbed the Crown of one of its moſt eſſential privileges, and ſeem to be guilty of little leſs than high treaſon.

An adventurer diſcovers an unknown country, unpoſſeſſed by any potentate, with whom either law, or cuſtom, has eſtabliſhed any formal connections; he treats with the native inhabitants, purchaſes a tract of country from them, returns home, and applies to his ſovereign for leave to ſettle, and propoſes terms of cultivation.

A charter granting poſſeſſion, agreeable to the terms of poſſeſſing *Engliſh* property, and certain privileges to encourage the adventurer to ſettle in ſo remote a place, are agreed upon, and confirmed. His family, relatives, and friends, tranſport themſelves to the diſtant ſettlement; confiding in the right of his ſovereign to grant him the property and the privileges of his birthright, laws for the good government of the ſettlers, conſonant to the laws of their native country. This confidence acquires by time the full influence of a fundamental principle, and occupies the minds of thoſe to whom it is granted with a degree of force not eaſily to be obliterated.

They think that if the charter conſtituting theſe regulations is defective, it may ſoon become a doctrine that their property is alſo precarious; and that every attempt to deprive the *Americans* of any degree of that freedom which was at firſt granted them, unleſs ſome obvious tendency to malverſation appears, may ſoon be followed by taking from them the property and poſſeſſion they enjoy by virtue of the ſame charter.

The *Americans* never ſeem to have diſputed the right of the *Britiſh* Parliament, to regulate their trade and affairs, ſo as to prevent them from interfering with the advantage of the Mother Country. They conſider themſelves as a part of that great *whole* over which the *Britiſh* Parliament preſides, and in every reaſonable inſtance yield to its authority. They pay duties, impoſts, taxes laid upon their commerce, agreeable to the laws of navigation. They trade to ſome places, omit trading to others; they export goods to one part of the world, and not to another; juſt as the laws eſtabliſhed for the good of the *whole* direct; and this is but their reaſonable duty.

The Parliament of *Great Britain* has, moſt undoubtedly, a right to direct all this; and every tranſgreſſor againſt regulations, calculated for the good of the whole, and to reſtrain one part of the community from availing themſelves of any circumſtances in their ſituation that might tend to the detriment of another, is juſtly puniſhable.

But if we ſtop further, may not that right at leaſt be doubted? I am an *Engliſhman*, a *Britiſh* ſubject: The Parliament has power to deprive me of any part of my property they think fit, and to ſubject me to every poſſible degree of miſery and wretchedneſs; but if I have done nothing to deſerve it, *power only* gives them no *right* to do it.

If I miſtake not, when contributions are to be raiſed in a conquered country, the vanquiſhed have always liberty to raiſe the ſum demanded in what manner they think convenient; and ought our colonies to be placed in a worſe ſituation than countries ſubdued by the force of arms? Deprived of the privileges of raiſing money expected from them, for the aid of government, in the manner moſt eaſy to the individuals who muſt pay it? Nothing can afford ſtronger proofs, both of the reaſonableneſs and neceſſity of leaving this power with the colonies, wherever the right may be lodged, than the acts that have occaſioned a diſcontent through the colonies, next to madneſs, an univerſal ſtagnation of commerce, and the ruin of a multitude of induſtrious *Britiſh* manufacturers. A trifling inſtance will ſuffice to demonſtrate this aſſertion; to enter into a full detail of all, would exceed my leiſure and abilities.

The Stamp Act directs the like duties to be paid for the publick news papers, and the advertiſements contained in them, as in *England*. Heretofore, as no duty was paid, an *American* could advertiſe the loſs of a cow, a horſe, or a hog, and ſometimes things of leſs value, at a little expenſe. The news papers, being cheap, came into many hands; and ſtrays, in their wilderneſs country, were often by this means recovered. But all this is now at an end: The news papers will be dropped in many places; in others, the price of circulating intelligence will become too expenſive; and thus the poor *American*, who needs it moſt, has it leaſt in his power to recover his ſubſtance, through this eaſy and effectual means. Were theſe duties only framed to reſtrain the liberty of the preſs in *America*, the operation of this law will do it effectually; and the precedent may, in future times, be pleaded nearer home.

It may ſeem to many that charters for *American* governments were granted without much conſideration, without regard to any thing but the petitioner's requeſt; but this is a great miſtake. It was expreſſly covenanted that the adventurers ſhould perform certain conditions on their ſide, in conſideration of which they were to enjoy certain benefits. With what right then can any man, or any body of men, interfere in ſuch ſolemn compacts, unleſs ſufficient cauſe is alledged? What diſcouragement would hence ariſe to future ſettlements? What diminutions of regal authority? An authority wiſely ſuppoſed ever to ſubſiſt in the Crown, for publick benefit.

This *way* of reaſoning ſeems juſt to the writer, as well as to the *Americans* in general who live under their government, and who little ſuſpect that the tenure of their property, the enjoyment of their liberties, the poſſeſſion of every thing they eſteem valuable, is entirely at the mercy of men totally ignorant of their condition, abilities, nay, many of whom may juſtly be ſuppoſed, from what has happened, to be altogether ignorant that they are the deſcendants of *Engliſhmen*, claim the like privileges, and look up to the ſame Royal Sovereign for protection.

Canada, and its dependencies, a vaſt country, ſuperiour in extent, equal in number of inhabitants to ſome ancient empires, that make no contemptible figure in hiſtory, is a conquered country; it belonged to the *French*, was a thorn in our ſides, and was at length wreſted from them, by great military virtue, and the permiſſion of providence. Conditions of ſurrender were ſtipulated, and theſe ſtipulations are to be the baſis of all regulations in that country. If no expreſs agreement was made that they ſhould enjoy the *Britiſh* privilege of having no monies raiſed upon them but by the conſent of their repreſentatives, the *Britiſh* Parliament have a *right*, as well as *power*, to make what aſſeſſments upon it they think fit. But it is apprehended that the caſe of our colonies ſprung from ourſelves; and, living under charters expreſſly granting them particular exemptions, is very different. Otherwiſe there would be no advantage to have been born the ſubjects of *Great Britain*, ſince they muſt yield to the ſame harſh terms which men ſubjected by the ſword have been forced to ſubmit to; be governed by laws, and their property diſpoſed of, by regulations in the making of which they have no voice, can give no diſſent.

The publick prints inform us ſufficiently of the diſquietude which theſe imprudent meaſures have produced; the Adminiſtration, doubtleſs, have yet more perplexing accounts: Riots, tumults, and every ſpecies of anarchy, that people, mad with the proſpect of oppreſſion, can exemplify.

What can be done, under ſuch circumſtances? To reverſe theſe fatal acts and regulations may ſeem to encourage a licentious rabble to oppoſe every act of power, however conducive to the publick good, if it ſquared not with popular opinion. To perſevere in a reſolution to ſubject ſuch untractable ſpirits, even by force, if it was neceſſary, would be next to diſtraction. Our wiſe neighbours already ſee this, and riſe in their demands, increaſe in their obſtinate refuſal to our claims, in proportion to the proſpect of this diſunion. A dangerous precedent on one hand, as ſome may think, to reverſe without trial an act of the Supreme Legiſlature; on the other, a ruinous civil diſcord. Theſe are among the unfortunate legacies to the preſent Adminiſtation.

It may perhaps be replied that the *Americans* ought to be reduced to reaſon by any means, rather than the ſupreme authority of a *Britiſh* Legiſlature ſhould be treated with oppoſition or contempt; that they ought to have remonſtrated againſt grievances when felt, and not to revolt againſt Government for imaginary evils. All this is granted. But let us for a moment place ourſelves in their ſituation.

Many of theſe people fled from tyranny and oppreſſion, and took all the care they could in the charters they obtained to have as much freedom as the genius of our conſtitution could allow.

The ſons have been taught to eſteem theſe privileges as the moſt ſacred depoſit, and in defence of which they ought to riſk every thing.

When the reſolutions of Parliament were ſent over to *America*, and the inhabitants found the privileges which they deemed moſt ſacred were to be aboliſhed for ever, what could be expected from perſons bred up almoſt in independency, and full of republican ſentiments? They were ſtruck with the deepeſt aſtoniſhment; they attempted to remonſtrate, ſome with as much temper as could be expected from people in this ſituation, others with ſuch evident tokens of reſentment as plainly indicated that reaſon had for the time forſook them.

But when they were informed by their agents that their remonſtrances could not be heard, that the meaſure was finally reſolved on, without their being allowed to explain themſelves in any manner, and that they had no part left but to ſubmit, the rage of the populace broke all bounds, and they have proceeded to ſuch lengths as their warmeſt advocates can by no means juſtify.

Let it likewiſe be remembered that when the Stamp Duty was laid upon this nation, it was only one quarter part of the preſent. It has riſen by degrees to what it is, as the riches of the country could bear it.

America was by no means ſo rich as *England*, when this duty commenced; yet the people are taxed not only as high as the *Engliſh*, but as much higher as a ſhilling is more valuable in *America* than in *England*, which in ſome provinces, I apprehend, is a third, if not one half more; that is, a ſhilling ſterling in *England* is equal to 1*s*. 6*d*. or 2*s*. in the colonies. So that, at one ſtep, not only a tax is laid upon them without their conſent; but conſidering their poverty, compared with *England*, and the difference of exchange, the load is heavier than this country would ever ſubmit to: A convincing proof how neceſſary it is that all internal taxes ſhould every where be raiſed only by the repreſentatives of thoſe who pay them.

It has been alleged, and moſt weakly alleged, that the *Americans* are repreſented as much as copyholders, many large towns, and populous communities in this kingdom. It is amazing how ſuch an opinion could poſſeſs the mind of any man of reflexion. There is not a man in this kingdom, be his condition ever ſo low in life, who may not be ſaid to have an influence in the choice of our repreſentatives, though not worth a ſingle ſhilling. He can at leaſt make part of the mob, and huzza for the man he likes; but if he has property, his influence riſes in proportion. There are people in this capital who are neither freemen nor freeholders, yet have it in their power greatly to affect the choice of repreſentatives in this city, as well as in many parts of the nation. Can an *American* do this? How vain was the ſophiſtry! How flimſy the deception! What an inſult to the underſtanding of ſenſible people!

It has been propoſed by ſome that the colonies ought to be repreſented in the *Britiſh* Senate, by members choſen by the *Americans*. This indeed ſuppoſes that they are not yet repreſented there, in the opinion of thoſe who make the propoſition; and this is ſome palliation to the preſent extravagancies. But the writer thinks they never ſhould be; and that it is the mutual intereſt of the colonies, and *Great Britain*, that no deputies from *North America* ſhould ever have a ſeat in the *Britiſh* Senate.

Can they ſend any deputies who will at no time give up their own, or the *Britiſh* liberties, for a place or a penſion? The more diſtant they are from their conſtituents, the more they are expoſed to temptation. The leſs property theſe deputies have, the leſs will be the purchaſe of their votes. Will *Americans*, who are able to ſerve their country, and of independent fortune, be at all times willing to riſk their lives across the ocean in this ſervice? Will the diſtance admit them to conſult their conſtituents, during the ſeſſions? Muſt we have an auxiliary army of *American* penſioners, in conjunction with ſome other diſtant members, not leſs purchaſeable, to bear down the ſons of freedom and independence in the *Britiſh* Senate, when perhaps the whole fortune of liberty is at ſtake? *No.* We ſee enough of the effects of venal poverty at home, without adding to its influence from our colonies.

In forming our opinions of the degree of ſubjection to be expected from the *Americans*, we ſhould place ourſelves in their ſituation, and conſult reaſon, the laws of nature and nations. To form our ideas of this point, from precedents to be found in *Engliſh* hiſtory, is vain. *England* never had a like precedent. When *Magna Charta* was firſt eſtabliſhed, where were her colonies? When the people uſed to meet themſelves, to tranſact their own buſineſs, but found it neceſſary to chooſe repreſentatives in Parliament, what was *America*? The wiſdom of thoſe who firſt granted charters of coloniſation ſaw the impoſſibility of the colonies being repreſented in the *Britiſh* Legiſlature, by any other than the King's perſon; who, as a part of the Legiſlature, was liable to have his adviſers called to account, if the *Britiſh* ſubjects whom he therein repreſented were not governed as they ought to be.

A Governour, the King's repreſentative, reſides in every province. No laws can be paſſed without his conſent; nor are theſe laws valid until they have received the Royal approbation at home. Thus the allegiance of the *Americans* is at once ſecured to the Mother Country; and care is taken that no act ſhall be paſſed in any one government that ſhall be detrimental to another, to the whole, or to *Great Britain*, by forming any legal confederacy amongſt themſelves to her diſadvantage.

It is well known that the powers of the King's repreſentatives are ſuch that if any colony proves refractory to the juſt deſires of the Crown, there are many legal expedients by which a Governour can awake the people to reaſon.

Suppoſe the King's Miniſters had adviſed him to inſtruct the *American* Governours that a Stamp Act would be uſeful to the reſpective Governments, and to apply to their ſeveral Houſes of Repreſentatives on this occaſion, laying before each the general plan upon which they were to proceed, would this have been refuſed? Moſt probably not. They would have ſeen their own ſecurity, and the good of the ſtate united in a Stamp Act, conducted by perſons acquainted with the ſtate of the country, and ability of its inhabitants; which, permit me to ſay, are not ſo generally, ſo fully underſtood in this country, as is neceſſary for our own ſake, as well as theirs. This I aſſert not at random, or mere conjecture, but from daily obſervation and experience. Should *America*, in proceſs of time, become the greater country, and the reſidence of a monarch of its own; ſhould a Parliament there be formed of repreſentatives wholly *Americans*; ſhould this Legiſlature take upon them to tax *Great Britain*, and have the power in their hands to compel its ſubmiſſion, or to reduce it to extreme diſtreſs, how would this country like ſuch treatment? They would pay obedience no longer than they could help it; would think of the *Americans* preciſely as they think of us; that we at ſuch a diſtance muſt be wholly unacquainted with their real ſtate; that the acts made concerning them gave evident proofs of it; and that it would become them either to ſtand by themſelves, or look out for leſs rigorous maſters.

I am not ignorant that endeavours are uſed to prompt thoſe who are to decide on theſe important affairs to exert what they call *authority*, and to *enforce* the acts that have given ſuch univerſal diſcontent through *America*, and opened a proſpect of ruin to thouſands in this country, who deſerve a better fate.

Let us trace the effects of this counſel. The *Americans*, they ſay, will ſoon ſubmit to this, and every other act the *Britiſh* Parliament think fit to preſcribe. But are they ſure this will be the reſult? Admit however that theſe Gentlemen are in the right, that the *Americans* quietly ſubmit to Parliamentary authority, yet they muſt likewiſe admit that the *Americans* in general are diſguſted with a law that deprives them of what they plainly tell us they think their birthright. Whether they think right or wrong, is nothing to the argument; it is enough that this perſuaſion is general. Force may prevail upon them to act againſt their perſuaſion; but will it follow that force will change their opinion? By no means. *Rigour* and *enforcing* may poſſibly oblige them to ſubmit, until it is in their power to emancipate themſelves, not from internal taxes only, but from all foreign juriſdiction; and this event will undoubtedly approach the faſter, as the means employed to force them to obedience are more diſguſtful and compulſory.

How much more advantageous would it be to this nation could the Legiſlature unite in this ſingle conſideration, by what means can *Great Britain* moſt effectually render it the intereſt and inclination of her colonies to continue not only dependent upon, but inviolably attached to her?

It is hard to gain a dispassionate hearing, against prejudices that flatter at once our vanity and our avarice. If the Stamp Act is repealed, we encourage the *Americans* to shake off all dependence. This is the general language I own, and am sorry for our own sakes that it is so, because it betrays our vanity and selfishness. The most sanguine abetters of *enforcing* cannot vindicate the act itself, nor urge one plea for its necessity; at least I have neither seen nor heard any reasonable arguments on this head. If then an act has been passed by the *British* Legislature that carries evident tokens of impropriety, would it not be more prudent to rescind such an act, and to convince the *Americans* that they will ever meet with justice in the *British* Senate, should they at any time be in danger of oppression by imprudent conduct, than persist in a mistake, because it has once been adopted, and hold out to them an example of injudicious adherence to errours once committed? What should we think of such a conduct in private life? Yet justice, equity, moderation, and good sense, are the same, whether they relate to the concerns of private men, or of states and empires.

In reflecting on the subject, one cannot but regret that the geography and history of our colonies is so little attended to. It is not among the vulgar only that we meet with persons who are totally unacquainted with the situation, produce, inhabitants, their condition, manner of life, their traffick, and connexions.

And this is the more inexcusable, as there are not wanting many useful treatises upon these subjects; and were the publick, or that part of the publick which ought to be inquisitive after proper information, as liable to become a part of the *British* Senate, and empowered by the *British* people, the grand source of power, to decide on questions of the utmost importance to *America*; I say was this part of the publick solicitous after information, in respect to these important objects, numerous occasions of it would daily present themselves.

How many people are there, and those too of no small figure, who know no difference between the inhabitants of *North America* and those of the *West India* islands? They form their ideas of all, by the manner and appearance of a few; who have no resemblance to them in manners, way of life, or fortune. The *British* inhabitants of *North America* are of two sorts; those who live in the northern part of the continent, and those who inhabit the southern. *Nova Scotia*, *New England* and its dependencies, *New York*, the *Jerseys*, and *Pennsylvania*, belong to the former division; *Maryland* may be divided between both; *Virginia*, the *Carolinas*, and *Georgia*, are the other part. Of the late southern or northern acquisitions I say nothing, as they are yet very light in the scale of power. The inhabitants of the northern part live like our lower *English* farmers; they plough, sow, reap, and vend different kinds of grain, as the land they occupy and the climate permits; maize, wheat, barley, oats, pease, and the like rural produce. They raise cattle, hogs, and other domestick animals, for use and sale; also hemp, flax, naval stores, but yet in small quantities. Their summers are hot, their winters severe; and their lives are passed with the like labour and toil, and with the same impossibilities of acquiring more than is sufficient to maintain their families just above want, as the little farmers in *England*.

This they have in their favour. As land is for the most part cheap (a most certain sign of poverty) the young people can marry without much risk of maintaining themselves and their offspring. The parents can give a few cows, swine, and perhaps a few moveables, and help them to build a log house. Here the young couple sit down contented, they labour as their parents have done, are content with hard fare and mean clothing. If they get enough to support them, they are satisfied; and if they can afford to have an *English* utensil, or *English* clothing, they are rich. Here and there one applies to commerce, and settles in the next town, as in *England*. Fortune, aided by capacity and industry, raises him above the level, and he acquires the reputation of a considerable merchant, on a capital that would not furnish a chandler's shop in *London*. He is, however, a most useful member of society; he imports all the *British* manufactures he can, and vends them amongst his compatriots. The grower of the product, suppose it wool, the manufacturers, for there are many, the *English* merchant, the navigators, the *American* merchant, all are gainers by a poor wilderness *American*, the consumer. What a pleasing prospect for *Britain*, who will every day more sensibly feel the advantages of this commerce, unless by ——— shall I call it their evil genius, they are goaded on, to accelerate their own undoing, by oppressing the *Americans*.

Such is the way of life of the *North Americans* of the northern district. The inhabitants of the southern approach nearer to the *West Indians*. The land is capable of producing riches of another nature; tobacco, which has been the pleasing intoxication of many nations, is produced in *Maryland* and *Virginia*, chiefly by the labour of Negroes. Rice is the product of the *Carolinas*, a happy succedaneum for bread; the proper, the most suitable support of hot countries; this likewise is raised, cultivated, dressed, by the labour of Negroes.

The wisdom of Providence is every where conspicuous to the attentive observer, and perhaps in nothing more than in the different degrees of fertility of the different parts of the globe, most wisely adjusted to the necessities of the respective inhabitants. In the colder regions, the earth produces its stores with difficulty. Strength and labour here are requisite to unlock the little treasure that the earth contains. But the bracing cold, the whetted appetite, the strong powers of digestion, derived from cold and penury, render labour easy, and the consequences pleasureable. Thus the dreary wastes of *Siberia*, the mountainous *Alps*, the bleak *Highlands*, the *Cumbrian* hills, the *Yorkshire* woulds, and *Welch* mountains, breed as hardy, as contented, and as useful a set of mortals, as the universe produces.

A few acres in *Barbadoes*, or others of the *West India* islands, properly cultivated, yield a crop in value superiour perhaps to one hundred times the extent either in *North America* or in *England*; and it is just that they should do so. In these hot climates, if the Author of Nature had not dispensed the means of subsistence with a more liberal hand than in the northern regions, who could have subsisted there?

Were the possessors of lands in these hot countries obliged to labour for themselves, we should not see the many instances we do of idleness and extravagance. But the slave trade enables the inhabitants of these warmer regions to procure not only the necessaries and conveniencies of life, but vast wealth, at the expense of people who, born under a hotter sun, are found able to bear labour equal almost to a native of the north in his own country, and compelled to work by sore and grievous stripes; men in all things like ourselves, colour and some circumstances of form excepted, torn from the tenderest ties of nature, by violence and fraud, to drudge in servitude during the residue of their days, without hope of redemption!

The wealth accruing from the sweat of these poor wretches, who sooner or later may be permitted to become the dreadful executioners of slow paced vengeance, has unhappily fixed in the minds of many here an idea that the *West Indians* and *North Americans* are in the like situation, in respect to the means of acquiring riches and possessing them, a mistake which an attentive consideration of the premises may perhaps contribute to remove.

For as the northern people of *America* trust to their own industry, so the southern inhabitants are rich in proportion to the number of slaves they possess. In the former all are low and middling people, the sure support of any country; none are great, or rich. In the latter there are few middling people, a very few are considerable; the rest are below the middle class, in general.

The conduct of these people, I mean the inhabitants of the southern district, when they arrive in *England*, approaches nearer to show and extravagance than the northern inhabitants, and has added to the general mistake in this country that the *Americans* are rich. The conduct of the *West Indians* has perfected this idea: Bred for the most part at the breast of a Negro slave, surrounded in their infancy with a numerous retinue of these dark attendants, they are habituated by precept and example to sensuality, selfishness, and despotism. Of those sent over to this country for their education, few totally emerge from their first habitudes; view them as sons, husbands, fathers, as friends, citizens, and men, what examples! Splendour, dress, show, equipage, every thing that can create an opinion of their importance, is exerted to the utmost of their credit. They are thought rich; and they are so indeed, at the expense of the poor Negroes who cultivate their lands, could they be contented with mediocrity.

If people of quality and condition would study the geography and state of our colonies, would they give themselves the trouble of distinguishing their different situations, it would prevent them from confounding together circumstances extremely opposite; from inferring that because an opulent *West Indian* vies in glare with a Nobleman of the first distinction, therefore a poor *American* farmer is able to bear the same heavy load of taxes, or ought to be placed in the same scale of ability.

In a word, the inhabitants of the *West India* islands are in general the reverse of the northern *North Americans*: Whilst these are poor, laborious, contented with a little, examples of diligence and frugality, the best riches of a state, the *West Indians* are too often the reverse. Much indeed is to be allowed for the different climates. Heat enervates, it creates sensuality, and urges to contrive every means of gratification.

Another circumstance has likewise contributed not a little to establish an idea of the riches of *North America*, which is the known hospitality of these people in general to all *British* strangers. Vying with each other who shall afford their guest the most hospitable entertainment, they have unfortunately rivetted an opinion in travellers that they are rich, only because they are generous to excess.

But leaving this ample field to others, who have more leisure, and greater abilities, I shall here remark that there are too few who have hearts sufficiently dilated to conceive that a conduct founded on noble, generous, upright principles, is the glory of man, and invariably procures him every blessing compatible with his situation. A fact of sufficient authenticity will perhaps illustrate this assertion, and at the same time point out the mark we should aim at in the present interesting situation of our affairs.

When the *Roman* army was shut up in the *Caudine* forks, the wise *Samnite*, with a thorough sense of his principle, advised his son to permit the *Romans*, without injury, to retreat from the danger in which they saw themselves irretrievably involved.

This displeased the haughty General, and his army; the wise old man then advised the total destruction of the *Roman* army.

Neither of these alternatives were pursued; sullenness and pride presented a middle way, that ended in the destruction of the nation: The *Samnite* leader, flushed with the success of his machinations, determined to enjoy the pleasure of a triumph; he gave the *Romans* their lives, at the expense of their honour. The insult was too great for the *Roman* people to forgive; they vowed revenge, and hoped, though vainly, to blot out the remembrance of their disgrace and perfidy by the extirpation of the *Samnite* people, which, contrary to justice and humanity, they effected.

Let us profit by this lesson; the cases, I own, are not parallel, but yet the moral may be of use to us. Three ways are proposed to extricate ourselves from the present perplexities: First to enforce the Stamp Act, the second to suspend, and the third to repeal it.

The first seems like the *Samnites* opinion, to destroy the *Roman* army totally, then in their power. The *Americans*, most probably will not give up their claims without bloodshed; and whoever suffers, the King by that loses a subject, and the affections likewise of many more.

To suspend the act seems to be holding a yoke of disgrace over them, which though they may bear at present, without marks of impatience, will only prompt them to make the quicker strides to absolute independency.

A repeal of the Stamp Act will convince the *Americans* so fully of our equity and moderation that they will no longer suspect us of designs against their freedom, their privileges, or their interests. They will be sure of redress, if grievances arise, and will bear them patiently, until they can be heard.

Remember, my countrymen, that the *Americans* are not a conquered, but a free people, descended from freeborn *Englishmen* for the most part; and those who are of another progeny have acquired the like sentiments, by proximity and acquaintance. They are people of the like passions with ourselves, and look upon oppressive power with the same spirit of intolerance; while their generosity and affection, to those who treat them kindly, is, like the region they inhabit, vast, and whose limits are hitherto unknown.

The wisdom of Parliament may nevertheless, in time, discover such means of perfect and stable connexion with the colonies as may secure a just authority over them, and at the same time preserve inviolable the privileges and immunities purchased by our brethren in *America* at the expense of cultivating a wilderness for our advantage.

And indeed by the prudent policy of those who planned or granted the several charters, the task of securing the dependence of the colonies is rendered much less difficult to Government than it might have been had the charters been uniform. But by granting distinct privileges and establishments to the several provinces, each has acquired an opinion that its own is the most perfect, and would not willingly exchange its condition, or communicate its *peculiar*, with any other colony. Thus they are, and must long remain, not only *unconnected*, but in some cases *opposites*, until the prospect of some common danger appears, and forces them to unite in their common defence, and build up a potent and formidable confederacy.

If we permit the *Americans* to trade as they have done; if we permit them to raise every kind of raw materials, of which we have need, either for use or commerce; if we render it their interest, by such means, to be dependent upon us, they will be so continually.

If we promote scholarships for *Americans* in our universities, give posts and benefits in *America* to such *Americans* who have studied here, preferable to others; if the Government permits such youth, as come to *Europe* on account of their studies to come over in the King's ships *gratis*, we shall still unite them more firmly. The *Americans*, by mixing with our own youth at the university, will diffuse a spirit of inquiry after *America*, and its affairs; they will cement friendship on both sides, which will be of more lasting benefit to both countries than all the armies that *Britain* can send thither.

If such be the conduct of this nation towards her colonies, she will ever possess their affections; the product of their labours will centre here; their power will be subservient to our command; and a force will be generated, Providence permitting, superiour to what any country now possesses.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 30.

EASTERN SHORE, *May* 16, 1766.

Mr. PRINTER,

YOU have my thanks, and my countrymen my congratulations, on account of the freedom of the press we now enjoy. So long as you continue to perform your engagements to the publick, I doubt not you will meet with very generous encouragement. Liberty can never exist where every thing designed for publick inspection must (as was our unfortunate case in time past) receive an imprimatur from a private quarter.

I little thought I should ever give you any trouble in this way; yet I cannot help also *showing my opinion*, when I see a set of men, who I think have deserved well of their country, publickly censured (in your supplement of the 22d instant) by one who signs himself a Friend of Liberty.

The people he writes against (if I can extract his meaning out of a very obscure and confused diction) are those honest country magistrates who have done their duty, by administering justice as formerly; without paying any regard to a late act of Parliament, which they thought oppressive and unconstitutional.

"They ought (he says) to give the reasons of their conduct "and also the authority by which they act." The present crisis is without example in British history. I shall not therefore endeavour to justify the conduct of those magistrates, by searching for precedents. Opposition to measures has often happened; particular laws have been complained of, and the odium they have incurred has occasioned a repeal. Witness the Jew Act in our days; but opposition to the very authority of Parliament is a new thing. The Parliament, by *their* authority, enacted the Stamp Law; this, all America agreed in opposing. Why? Because the power enacting it had no such legislative authority over us. As free men, and as Britons, we have an undoubted right to our *liberty and property*. A submission to the Stamp Law would have deprived us of our *liberty and property*. This has been demonstrated by many writers, from the clearest principles.

This our Representatives in Assembly declared, and this our pretended Friend of Liberty acknowledges. Every man therefore in this colony has a right, in his separate department, to rise up and deny the binding efficacy of the Stamp Act, without the least colour of assuming a legislative authority, *or determining for the publick*. A charge of this sort must of course appear not only groundless, but ill natured and malicious.

But this sage Friend of Liberty goes on to observe that "if "it be the opinion of this colony that the courts of justice "should be immediately opened, their meaning cannot be so "well expressed as by their representatives." True! But I would be glad to know who is to convene our representatives, and when. Can they assemble themselves without incurring the appellation of a lawless convention? And has not the P——l——t of our political bark solemnly sworn to support the act, and consequently would not have concurred in any measures to remove it? This has been the case in respect to our present representatives. But I should be glad to ask the Friend of Liberty what our last Assembly was dissolved for? What orders did they make? What resolves did they agree to? Glorious and immortal ones indeed! Liberty, and their resolves can only perish together. They resolved that the Stamp Act was unjust and unconstitutional, was subversive of our rights and liberty, and could not be binding on the inhabitants of this colony. Why then are these magistrates and officers censured by this writer who disregarded the act, and proceeded with business? For if it would have been wrong to have stopped business if the act had never been made, so it was equally wrong to stop business when the act could never be binding. Never to be made, and never to effect, appear to me in this case to produce the same consequences.

But now let us suppose for a moment that our representatives had resolved nothing about the matter, or rather (to oblige the Friend of Liberty) let us suppose they had lent their authority to support the act, in what light, even under such circumstances as those, are we to view the conduct of those persons who first dare to oppose it, and proceed in discharging the duties of their several offices, without paying the least regard to it?

All power delegated by the people to their rulers is limited to a certain end. To our representatives we have granted the power of making laws for us. Had they therefore enacted a Stamp Law, and had it obtained the Royal sanction, as our constitution required, we must have submitted to it; but had they resolved that the Parliament of Great Britain had a right to make the act it, they would have exceeded the power we have granted them, which reaches only to making of laws, and not to unmaking legislators. In such a case, our representatives must necessarily have forfeited the powers they were vested with, because they would have grossly violated and abused the end for which that power was given; and every man in the colony would still have a right to dispute the validity of the act, and to oppose it.

When grievances happen, redress ought to be sought in a constitutional way; but should that way be obstructed, what is to be done? Acquiesce in humble silence? Eternal infamy light the wretch who preaches this doctrine to free born Britons! *Magna Charta* was not obtained by such means. Although I am far from comparing the present to the troublesome times of *Magna Charta*, yet if we are at any time to be actuated by a dread of tyranny, adieu to liberty and property! We shall then be truly fit to become *hewers of wood* and *drawers of water*.

To this Friend of Liberty then, who demands by what authority magistrates have proceeded with business, I answer that they acted agreeable to the spirit of the resolves of our House of Burgesses, and that what was done was a natural consequence of their resolves. Thus, in whatever point of view we consider the conduct of these magistrates and officers who proceeded with business, they evidently appear to have acted consistently, to have acted nobly, and as it became the Friends of Liberty and their Country. They have dared to despise power, when that power was opposed to Liberty. While supported by these considerations, they have reason to despise the weak attempts of this Friend of Liberty, as well as the intended sarcasm of a certain Gentleman, who was pleased to call them *The Wise Men of the East*. I wish the worst I could say of that Gentleman would be to call him *One of the Wise Men of Gotham*. But this is a character more opprobrious than that of a fool, which that Gentleman is entitled to, and which it would be a piece of injustice in me to deprive him of.

Let us not always rest satisfied that a British Parliament will relieve us. Let not their lenity be our sole dependence. No American then could claim any merit on that score.

Had we tamely ſubmitted, would the juſtice of our cauſe have procured us relief? The relief they have given is profeſſedly for their own ſakes, not ours.

I ſhall leave this Friend of Liberty to reconcile it to himſelf for admitting that the law in queſtion "tended to deprive us of our liberty and property," and yet publickly cenſure a noble few for oppoſing it.

When a Britiſh Patriot ſays, "I rejoice that America has reſiſted," what American is there that has contended, *even* for a virtual ſubmiſſion, that muſt not bluſh, that muſt not be covered with confuſion?

Theſe Gentlemen have my thanks for their ſpirited and upright conduct, and doubt not but every true friend to his country will cordially join with me.

I conclude, Mr. Printer, with this motto: *Qui capi poteſt neſcit mori.* Yours, &c.

ALGERNOON SYDNEY.

To Colonel RICHARD BLAND.

NORFOLK, *April* 25, 1766.

SIR,

WHEN the liberty of a ſtate is in danger, the man ſurely deſerves well of his country who is inſtrumental in removing the impending evil; but as the means are various, we believe none preferable to reaſonable conviction. In this glorious undertaking you have eminently diſtinguiſhed yourſelf, by your treatiſe entitled *An Inquiry into the Rights of the* Britiſh *Colonies*; and ſhould the Legiſlature of Great Britain at any time hereafter, by the dint of power, make inroads on our privileges, your merit will ſtill remain conſpicuous. It is with the greateſt pleaſure we have followed your inveſtigations, from the firſt charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, afterwards confirmed by King James to the company upon the ſame terms; the eſtabliſhment of legiſlative authority in 1621, the letter of the 22d of July from the Lords of the Privy Council, the proteſt in April 1642, the anſwer given to our act of Aſſembly by King Charles on the 5th of July 1644, the glorious terms we made with the Parliament commiſſioners, proclaiming King Charles II. reſtoring the Royal authority 1659, and the charter obtained of him in 1676. Theſe, Sir, we deem the ground work of our conſtitution; and for your perſpicuity in the delineation thereof, the Sons of Liberty beg you will accept of their hearty thanks and beſt wiſhes. The laws of God and nature juſtify us in our attempts to preſerve entire that conſtitution formed to us by our anceſtors at the expenſe of their blood and treaſure, to the end that poſterity may know we deſpiſed a mean ſubmiſſion. Concurring with you in opinion that the Parliament may have *Power* to carry their ——— acts into execution, but *no Right*, we have the honour, as delegates from the Norfolk Sons of Liberty, to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants.

Colonel BLAND's *Anſwer.*

JORDAN's, *May* 8, 1766.

GENTLEMEN,

THE approbation of my *Inquiry into the Rights of the* Britiſh *Colonies* by the Norfolk Sons of Liberty, which you have been pleaſed to tranſmit to me in the politeſt terms, does me a very ſingular and unexpected honour, and demands my moſt ſincere acknowledgments, which I beg leave to return them with all the feelings of the warmeſt gratitude.

Their uniting to defend the glorious cauſe of liberty muſt give every true friend of the colonies the higheſt ſentiments of their publick virtue; and though we have the ſtrongeſt aſſurance that the violent attacks made upon our civil rights by a late arbitrary and oppreſſive Miniſter will ſoon be removed, yet the noble reſolutions entered into by the Norfolk Sons of Liberty againſt the deteſtable Stamp Act will remain laſting monuments of their patriotick ſpirit, and love to their country. I am, with particular regard to yourſelves, and the deepeſt reſpect to all the members of your aſſociation, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and very humble ſervant,

RICHARD BLAND.

The Eagle, Capt. Ewing, in 5 weeks from Glaſgow, is arrived in James river. In Engliſh prints which came by ſaid veſſel there is the King's aſſent to the bill for the repeal of the Stamp Act, which was given the 10th of March, the day after it paſſed the Houſe of Lords. As we make no doubt but a packet from England is by this time arrived at the Northward, it is very probable that next week we may have it in our power to notify by authority the repeal of the Stamp Act. We have no news to give our cuſtomers but the above, which though ſhort is *ſweet*.

On Saturday laſt our Governour's Lady, and his ſon, Francis Fauquier, Eſq; went on board the Randolph, Capt. Walker, at Burwell's ferry, to take their paſſage for London.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of JAMES *river.*

May 16, Peggy, David Andrew, from Greenock, with European goods.

17. Peggy, Robert Allanby, from Philadelphia, with 80 tuns of ſalt.

24. Virginia, Alexander Thompſon, from Glaſgow, via Rotterdam, in ballaſt.

24. Betſey, John Gillies, from Glaſgow, via Rotterdam, in ballaſt.

Advertiſements.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidders, on* Tueſday *the firſt of* July *next, at the ſubſcriber's ſtore near* Cabin Point,

SUNDRY *European* GOODS, which will be ſet up in ſmall lots; alſo a black walnut deſk, black walnut chairs and tables, and a likely young horſe; all belonging to Meſſ. *Robert* and *Thomas Dunlop* and C°, merchants in *Glaſgow*. Credit will be allowed until the firſt of *October* next for all ſums above 40 s. the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity. All perſons indebted to the above mentioned Gentlemen, or to the ſubſcriber, either by bonds or open accounts, may depend upon being ſued as ſoon as the law admits, unleſs their reſpective balances are immediately diſcharged.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

YORICK

will cover mares at *Maſhe*, near *Richmond* court-houſe, for five pounds five ſhillings, the money paid down to JOHN CRAGGS.

YORICK is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed to ſportſmen by his performances on the turf, having won every purſe in the colony, and had two forfeits, the only matches ever made on him; he is now ſix years old, is a ſorrel well whited, fifteen hands and a half high, and maſter of any weight, being of as juſt proportions, and high form, as any horſe, and his blood of the higheſt eſteem in *England*. He was got by *Morton*'s Traveller, out of a daughter of Blaze, who was got by the *Derbyſhire* Childers, his grandam was Jenny Cameron, ſhe was got by Cuddy, a ſon of Fox, out of a high bred mare of Mr. *Whitty*'s, and won a Ladies plate at *Lincoln* in 1748. 2‖

THE ſubſcriber, living at *Maryland Point*, in *Maryland*, oppoſite to Col. *Nathaniel Harriſon*'s landing, *Virginia*, commonly called *Mouſe*'s *Landing*, which is about two miles above *Boyd*'s *Hole*, keeps a good horſe boat and foot boat, with experienced hands, and ferries to Col. *Nathaniel Harriſon*'s, and from thence to his own landing, and likewiſe ferries to and from Mr. *John Mercer*'s, which is about ſix or ſeven miles. Thoſe Gentlemen, and others, that want to croſs at *Mouſe*'s *Landing*, upon making a ſmoke at the uſual place, will have the ferry boat immediately ſent over to them; and for their trouble in ſo doing will have their ferriage one ſhilling cheaper, in the horſe boat. Private entertainment for men and horſes kept by FRANCIS MEEK.

N. B. It has been reckoned, by ſome Gentlemen from *Williamſburg*, that my ferry is the neareſt from the lower parts of *Virginia* to the upper parts of *Maryland*, excepting Mr. *Scott*'s at *Boyd*'s *Hole*, which is much the ſame diſtance. The landing on my ſhore, as well as that on the *Virginia* ſhore, have good gravel landings.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of *October* laſt, a ſmall ſtrawberry roan gelding, about ſix years old, had a long bob tail, has very good life, gallops and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder W, and on the near buttock K. I have reaſon to believe that he was carried into *Virginia*. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me, or gives information where I may get him again, ſhall have four dollars reward; and 40 s. for apprehending the thief, and bringing him to juſtice.

FRANCIS MEEK.

To be SOLD,

TWO hundred acres of good tobacco land, on *Sailer*'s creek, in the lower end of *Prince Edward* county. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid land may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Cheſterfield* county.

JOSEPH FRITH.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, an apprentice lad named JAMES STEWART, by trade a wheelwright, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a pale complexion, has dark eyes, a thin long viſage, and a very down look; he is remarkable ſlow in ſpeech, and very ſurly. His clothes I cannot deſcribe, as he carried many with him; he wears a dark brown cut wig. I imagine he will make for *Maryland*, or that way. Whoever conveys him to me ſhall have 20 s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

1‖ DANIEL HOYE.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of *November* laſt, a bay mare, about 4 years old this ſpring, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock IB. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me, near *Caroline* court-houſe, ſhall have 40 s. reward.

THOMAS LAUGHLIN.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bay horſe, appears to be pretty old, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the off ſhoulder gI; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

WILLIAM KITCHEN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 21, 1766.

HIS Honour the Governour, with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, having this day been pleaſed to honour me with his commiſſion appointing me Treaſurer of this colony until the end of the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly, in the room of JOHN ROBINSON, Eſq; deceaſed, I take this method of notifying the ſame to the publick. I ſhall immediately enter upon the duties of my office, moſt cordially diſpoſed, and with a firm unalterable reſolution to exert my utmoſt endeavours to do equal juſtice to my country and to the memory of my late worthy predeceſſor. As I underſtand, for I have not yet had time to examine the ſtate of the Treaſury, that many ſheriffs, as well as others, are greatly in arrear, I hereby call upon them in the warmeſt and moſt earneſt manner to come to immediate ſettlements, and hope for the future that they will regularly account with the Treaſury at the ſeveral times preſcribed by law; otherwiſe, however averſe my natural diſpoſition may be to any kind of rigour, the duty of my office, and the juſtice which is due to the country, will conſtrain me to uſe every method to enforce a compliance.

I am very ſenſible that nothing leſs than a faithful, conſcientious diſcharge of my duty in this important office can or ought to entitle me to the countenance of my countrymen, whoſe well known inclinations to juſtice, I am perſuaded, will induce them to ſuſpend their opinions of my conduct, if it ſhould hereafter in any inſtance be impeached, until I have an opportunity of explaining it to thoſe who have a right to call upon me.

If I ſhould be fortunate enough to give the wiſhed for ſatisfaction to the publick, I ſhall think myſelf extremely happy, and own that I then ſhall not be without ſome hopes of being continued in the office.

Tf ROB. C. NICHOLAS, TREASURER.

*** It may be neceſſary, for the ſatisfaction of my clients, at preſent, at leaſt, to aſſure them that my engaging in this office ſhall in no ſort abate my uſual attention to the buſineſs which they have been pleaſed to favour me with. ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS.

CCROTOMAN, *May* 20, 1766.

A Perſon well recommended for his ſobriety and good behaviour, and is capable of teaching children to read and write, will meet with employment by applying to

CHARLES CARTER.

THE ſhip BRISTOL, *John Young* maſter, for *Briſtol*, now lying at *Cumberland*, will certainly ſail on or before the 16th of *June* next. There are good accommodations for paſſengers, who are deſired to apply to the ſaid maſter on board, or Meſſ. *Burnley* and *Braikenridge* in *Hanover*.

YORK town, *May* 21, 1766.

ALL perſons who have any claim againſt the eſtate of *William Corridon*, dec. are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcriber before the 1ſt of *Auguſt* next, to prevent any diſputes that may hereafter ariſe. 2‖ JAMES MITCHELL.

NORFOLK Borough, *May* 8, 1766.

WHEREAS my brother *Joſeph Calvert* hath taken on him the ſale of goods at publick ſale, as well as private, I do oblige myſelf, and my heirs, &c. to be his ſecurity as far as the ſum of 5000 l. for his faithful performance of any thing ſent to his care in that office.

MAXIMILIAN CALVERT.

N. B. He has alſo taken the oath for his faithful performance in that office.

I JOSEPH CALVERT, a Son of Liberty, &c. &c. &c. do give this publick notice that I have taken the oath, and given ſecurity agreeable to my laſt week's advertiſement, as per annexed advertiſement; which I hope the publick will think a better commiſſion than one that coſt Mr. T———d 40 s. beſides the clerk's fee; which commiſſion he has ſince returned, knowing it would not be worth any thing while I acted by the commiſſion I now have. And now acquaint the publick that I have convenient ſtorehouſes in the borough of *Norfolk* for the reception of any ſort of goods, which I will diſpoſe of either at publick or private ſale for a very reaſonable commiſſion. I will likewiſe receive and forward goods, ſent as well from one part of the colony to another, as to and from any part of the continent, *Britain*, or the *Weſt Indies*; alſo, that as enſurances are often made in this place, that I do act as Enſurance Broker, and keep an office for that purpoſe. And as I am convenient for, and do deal in the rum and ſugar way, I will purchaſe, chooſe, ſee gauged, and ſhip off, on caſh or credit, commiſſion at one penny per gallon on rum, and ſixpence per hundred on ſugar, for any perſon, upon producing a letter from a principal merchant that attends the General Court, making themſelves liable for the payment thereof. Any Gentlemen who are pleaſed to employ me may depend on my beſt endeavours for their intereſt.

N. B. Read my late advertiſement of the 2d and 9th inſtant, then this.

Wanted immediately,

A RIDER to go from *Hanover* town to *Frederickſburg*, by the way of *Todd*'s bridge. Any perſon willing to undertake the ſame, who can produce certificates of his honeſty and ſobriety, and give ſecurity for his true and faithful performance, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the Poſt Office in *Williamſburg*, the Poſt Office in *Hanover* town, or the Poſt Office in *Frederickſburg*.

AS BOOTH, who ſerved his time to an eminent wool-comber in the city of *Norwich*, and afterwards went abroad, but returned about the year 1725 or 1726, and in a few months afterwards returned to *Virginia*, where, by letters to his friends in *England*, he gives an account of his being married to a daughter of one *Denniſſy*, and of his having a ſon by her named *William* (who, if he be alive, muſt now be 35 or 36 years of age, and very poſſibly married or ſettled ſomewhere near *Williamſburg*) If the ſaid *Elias Booth*, his ſon *William*, or any of his children, will apply to *Samuel Metcalf* in *King* and *Queen* county, they may hear of ſomething greatly to their advantage.

THIS is to give notice that the late partnerſhip of *John Montgomery*, *John Kerr*, and *John Hunt*, was diſſolved the 28th day of *February* laſt. All perſons indebted to the ſaid company are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcribers, or they will be ſued without further notice.

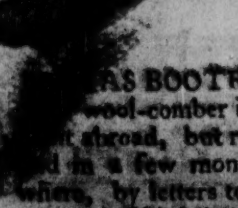
JOHN KERR, & Co

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. LAWSON QUARTOOT, deceaſed, by bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to make payment to the executor before the 15th of *June* next, as he is under a neceſſity to pay away a conſiderable ſum at that time; which will prevent his putting the law in execution againſt them, and much oblige

Their humble ſervant,

JOHN FERGUSSON.

To be LET, *poſſeſſion may be entered on in* November *or* December *next*,



A Dwelling-Houſe, pleaſantly ſituated on *Shockoe* hill, with two good rooms and a fire place in each, all convenient out-houſes and garden, together with about 30 acres of land, moſt of it very good, with a conſtant ſtream of water running through it, and a convenient ſpring.

FORTUNATUS SYDNOR.

HANOVER, *March* 1, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negro fellow named JOSEP, rather inclined to a yellow than black complexion, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, has a ſour ill natured countenance, and pretends to be a *Spaniard*, by his account born at *Cadenas*; he carried clothes with him which were new laſt fall, alſo ſome other old clothes; he has been uſed to go by water, and will probably endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel in order to eſcape. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall have 5l. if taken within the colony, and if out of it 20l. Tf GEORGE THOMAS.

Run away from the ſubſcriber in New Kent, *ſome time in* Auguſt *laſt*,

A Negro Man named DAVID, who is of a middle ſtature, and about twenty one years of age. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive five pounds reward.

Tf P. DAVIES.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Cheſterfield* county, near *Osborne*'s warehouſe, a horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, of a very remarkable colour, being almoſt white in the fall and winter, and when newly ſhed in the ſpring of a roaniſh ſorrel, and branded on the near buttock TF in a piece. Whoever brings, or contrives the ſaid horſe to me, ſhall have 40 s. reward.

2 EDWARD WILKINSON.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in *New Kent*, near *Armiſtead*'s ordinary, on the 28th of *April* laſt, a dark bay horſe, 4 years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, lately broke, paces well, and branded on the buttock and ſhoulder N; had on a croſs pinned yoke and very good bell, was bred at the *Picket Mountain* in *Auguſta*, and is gone that way. Went with him a bright bay ſtone colt, two years old, with a bald face extending to the left ſide under his jaw, has three white feet, but neither dockt nor branded. Whoever brings the ſaid horſes to me ſhall receive 40 s. for each.

KEENE FOULKES.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber in *New Kent*, on the 12th inſtant, a ſmall Negro fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 25 years of age, has no beard, ſays his name is DANIEL, and that he belongs to one *Edward Hill* of *Auguſta* county. The owner may have him by applying to

a|| SYLVANUS PRINCE.

TAKEN up, in *Iſle of Wight*, a black horſe, about 13 hands 3 inches high, paces and trots, but no brand; poſted, and appraiſed to 9l.

DOLPHIN DREW.

LEFT by a runaway Negro of Col. *Tabb*'s, at *Verina* ferry, the firſt day of *January*, but is now at the plantation of *Edward Foulkes*, a large bay ſtallion, branded on the near ſhoulder S; has been poſted, and appraiſed to 9l. The owner may have him of me, in *Cheſterfield* county.

a|| EDWARD FOULKES, Jun.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a middle ſized cheſtnut ſorrel horſe, with a bob tail, has but one eye, and branded on the near buttock T; poſted, and appraiſed by 2 ſworn

1 RICHARD EDWARDS.

JAMES GALT,

Clock and Watch Maker, Gold and Silver

INFORMS the publick that he intends to remove from this city to *Shockoe*, near *Richmond* town, about the 20th of next month, where he purpoſes carrying on his buſineſs in all its branches, alſo jewellery. Thoſe Gentlemen who have employed him, and others that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done in the neateſt manner, and neweſt faſhion.

N. B. He will keep clocks in repair by the year in a reaſonable rate.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 26, 1766.

For SALE, *on board the ſnow* Molly, *Captain* Isaac Nutting, *juſt arrived at* Norfolk, *from* Lancaſter,

ABOUT 1500 buſhels of fine COALS (of equal goodneſs with *Newcaſtle*) for houſe or ſmith uſe, which will be ſold very reaſonable, if taken from along ſide the veſſel immediately.

BOLDEN, LAWRENCE, & Co

THE ſhip *Jenny*, burthen 250 tuns, or thereabouts, *John Thomas* maſter, now lying at *Bath*, *North Carolina*, will take in goods, on liberty for *London*, or be let on charter to any port in *Britain*. Apply to *Mr. Robert Chriſtian*, Capt. *Thomas* at *Bath*, or *Andrew Sprowle* at *Goſport*, terms may be known.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at *Richmond*, on *James* river, the night of the 8th inſtant (*May*) two convict men; ANDREW YOUNG, by trade a weaver, an impudent fellow, 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches and a half high, wears his own

to 5l. ABRAHAM VENABLE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in *October* 1762, a Mulatto woman named VIOLET, about 30 years of age, of a middle ſtature, was born at *Princetown*, in the province of *New Jerſey*, very active, and pretends to be a free woman; ſhe has ſince been ſeen in company with one *James Lock*, ſomewhere upon the *Suſquehanna*, and by information was afterwards, in the year 1764, taken up, and committed to the gaol of *Frederick* town in *Maryland*, on ſuſpicion of her being run away, from whence ſhe is ſaid to have made her eſcape; ſhe then acknowledged that ſhe had belonged to the ſubſcriber, but being impoſed upon by being ſold a ſlave for life, run away, which is only an invention of her's, for ſhe was born a ſlave, and as ſuch was ſold to the ſubſcriber by the executors of her former maſter, one *Edward Bonnell*, late of *Freehold* in the county of *Monmouth*, and province aforeſaid, deceaſed, for the ſum of 90l. proc. money. She is now ſuppoſed to be ſomewhere in *Maryland*, *Virginia*, or *North Carolina*; ſhe is cunning and artful, and very probably may have changed her name, and will make her eſcape, if taken, unleſs great care is taken to ſecure her. Whoever ſhall take her up, and ſecure her in any gaol or priſon in *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North Carolina*, or elſewhere, ſo that ſhe can be brought home, or ſold there, ſhall have the above reward paid to them by the Printer hereof, or ſubſcriber.

PHILIP KEARNY.

PERTH AMBOY, in *New Jerſey*, *March* 16, 1766.

To be SOLD *at* Suffolk, *on* Nanſemond *river*,

A QUANTITY of well drawn 18 inch cypreſs ſhingles, at 10 s. a thouſand. Veſſels carrying upwards of 100,000 ſhingles may load at the wharf where they lie, and no delays or diſappointments can poſſibly happen, as a quantity will always be kept there ready for delivery. Any Gentlemen deſirous of having ſhingles got in a particular manner, may be ſupplied next winter on reaſonable terms, if orders are ſent between this and *October* to

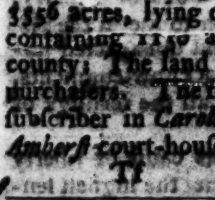
tf JOHN WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD *altogether, or in parcels*,

A TRACT of LAND on *James* river, adjoining *Hog Iſland* creek, whereupon are ſeveral plantations, and a moſt excellent marſh for a meadow, which, with a little fodder, or any other food, will keep cattle in high order and condition the whole winter; feeds hogs, &c. There is great plenty of oyſters, with good fiſhing and fowling. Propoſals will be received at *Hog Iſland*, by

Tf RANDOLPH HOLT.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for a term of years*,



A FREEHOLD lot of ground in *Fredericksburg*, on *Rappahannock river*, *Virginia*, on which is a good frame warehouſe, with large warehouſe cellars, and divers uſeful buildings, all in good repair, and the whole well paled round; the ſituation is near the river, in the moſt publick part of the town, and as for many years paſt a conſiderable trade has been carried on at the ſame, it may be of advantage for a purchaſer who purpoſes to ſell *Weſt India* goods, or to buy tobacco, hemp, grain, flour, or butter, all which may be done to a great extent, the town of *Fredericksburg* being convenient to a large and well peopled back country. Time of payment, and other particulars, may be known by applying to

tf CHARLES YATES.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg June *Fair*,

ABOUT twenty very valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of houſe ſervants, waiting-men, ſome trailemen and labourers, and ſeveral likely children for cash, or good bills of exchange. Credit will be given, upon good ſecurity, until *April* the 10th next, and five per cent. will be diſcounted for immediate payment. I will warrant an undoubted title, as ſome doubt may be raiſed by deſigning people to diſappoint the ſale, the greateſt part of them having been formerly mortgaged by Capt. *Thomas Davis* to *William Lightfoot*, Eſq; deceaſed.

JOHN MERCER.

To be SOLD,

THE following tracts of land, viz. One tract on which *Amherſt* court-houſe ſtands, containing 7800 acres; another tract containing 3556 acres, lying on *Horſley*'s creek; alſo one other tract containing 1150 acres, on *Harris*'s creek, in the ſaid county. The land will be laid off in lots, as may ſuit the purchaſers. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Caroline*, or to *Zachariah Talaferro*, near *Amherſt* court-houſe, who will ſhow the land.

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX.

To be SOLD,

At the MARLBOROUGH

BREWERY,

STRONG BEER and PORTER at 15 d. and ALE at 12 s. the gallon, *Virginia* currency, in caſk, equal in goodneſs to any that can be imported from any part of the world, as nothing but the genuine beſt MALT and HOPS will be uſed, without any mixture or ſubſtitute whatſoever; which, if the many treaties of brewing publiſhed in *Great Britain* did not mention to be frequently uſed there, the experience of thoſe who have drunk thoſe liquors imported from thence would point out to be the caſe, from their pernicious effects.

The ſevere treatment we have lately received from our Mother Country, would, I ſhould think, be ſufficient to recommend my undertaking (though I ſhould not be able to come up to the *Engliſh* ſtandard, which I do not queſtion conſtantly to do) yet, as I am ſatisfied that the goodneſs of every commodity is its beſt recommendation, I principally rely upon that for my ſucceſs; and my own intereſt, having expended near 3000 l. to bring my brewery to its preſent ſtate, is the beſt ſecurity I can give the publick to aſſure them of the beſt uſage, without which ſuch an undertaking cannot be ſupported with credit.

The caſks to be paid for at the rate of 4 s. for barrels, 5 s. for thoſe between 40 and 50 gallons, and a penny the gallon for all above 50 gallons; but if they are returned in good order, and ſweet, by having been well ſcalded as ſoon as emptied, the price of them ſhall be returned, or diſcounted.

Any perſon who ſends bottles and corks may have them carefully filled and corked with beer or porter at 6 s. or with ale at 4 s. the dozen. I expect, in a little time, to have a conſtant ſupply of bottles and corks; and if I meet the encouragement I hope for, propoſe ſetting up a glaſs-houſe for making bottles, and to provide proper veſſels to deliver to ſuch cuſtomers as favour me with their orders ſuch liquors as they direct, at the ſeveral landings they deſire, being determined to give all the ſatisfaction in the power of

Their moſt humble ſervant,

13 JOHN MERCER.

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